

Extinct animals that are found in the same region. The last known one was killed by Colonel ... in 1852. In a ... the curious dodo, a giant ... was exterminated, the sailors who visited the island of Mauritius killing them in mere wanton amusement, or to obtain the legs for pipe stems, and the curious stones found in the gullet. In our own time we have seen the buffalo crowded to the West. Civilization is also advancing from there, and before many years the buffalo, the mountain sheep, the prong horn, and all the noble game animals of the great West will be represented only by the stuffed skins and dried bones of our museums.

Farm Animals and Farm Labor.

From a report upon the numbers and values of farm animals in the United States and the wages of farm laborers, made by the statistician of the agricultural department, it appears that the whole number of farm animals in the country has increased since February, 1883, by about 1,000,000, as follows:

Stock.	1883.	1884.	Increase.
Horses.....	10,838,111	11,169,683	331,572
Mules.....	1,871,079	1,914,126	43,047
Milk cows.....	13,125,085	13,508,206	373,121
Oxen & other cattle.....	28,046,077	29,046,101	1,000,024
Sheep.....	49,237,201	50,636,626	1,399,425
Swine.....	43,370,080	44,200,833	830,753

The largest increase is in stock cattle, and is principally in the States west of the Mississippi. There has been an increase in the value of horses, mules and all kinds of cattle, with a considerable decline in the price of swine and a small falling off in the values of sheep. The comparison of average values with those of last year is as follows:

Stock.	1883.	1884.
Horses.....	\$70.50	\$74.64
Mules.....	79.49	84.22
Milk cows.....	30.21	31.37
Oxen and other cattle.....	21.50	23.52
Sheep.....	2.53	2.37
Swine.....	6.75	5.97

In that part of the report which deals with the wages of farm labor, Mr. Dodge submitted statistics to show that both the value of farms and the wages of agricultural labor are greatest in those States where industries are most diversified. In the manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, where only eighteen per cent. of all laborers are engaged in agriculture, each of those laborers earns \$457 per annum, and the average value of land is \$47.34 per acre. In the agricultural States, on the other hand, where seventy-seven per cent. of the laborers are engaged in farming, the wages of such laborers are only \$160 per annum, and the average value of farm lands only \$20.81 per acre.

"In every State," Mr. Dodge says, "the rate of wages is affected favorably by the presence of manufactures, whatever other causes or difference may prevail. The presence of other industries gives more production per capita, while home markets make higher prices. Contact of industrial ideas and prevalence of mechanical skill also tend to labor-saving ingenuity and manual dexterity in the work of agriculture. The wages of the farm laborer (including board) now range from \$13-67 per month in the States where agriculture occupies seventy-seven per cent. of the laboring population, to \$24.14 per month in the States where only eighteen per cent. of all laborers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The average of the whole United States is \$18.58 per month, an increase of nearly forty per cent. since 1854."

An Example for Us.

The evil from which France suffered in the seventeenth century our country is enduring to-day, and it will require prompt measures to correct it. Our apparently limitless territory, studded over with forests, has made us prodigal even to wastefulness, and we have been in danger of entirely destroying the greatest of our heritages.

In Prussia and Germany the laws relating to forestry exhibit the wisest forethought on the part of the government, and the people sustain it in every effort to preserve what other generations had well-nigh deprived them of. These nations set us an example which it would be wise to consider. Their laws have given rise to a large system of tree-planting, thinning and preserving, and also to an enormous literature regarding arboriculture and cognate subjects. Millions of trees are annually set out, examined and transplanted, and great rainfalls and droughts are obviated, while malaria from both causes is greatly diminished. The ill results of the old, denuding process are rapidly disappearing, showing that Nature's capillary clothing must be respected, for utilitarian as well as sentimental reasons.

In the United States the general fashion of extravagance prevailing in respect to forests is largely due to ignorance. Only lately has the scientific man impressed upon him of average intelligence the necessity of tree preservation, and the desirability of using other materials than lumber for many purposes in which wood was formerly considered indispensable. The wakening anxiety in regard to forestry culminated, a little more than a year ago, in the formation of what was denominated a forestry congress, of which Professor Loring, of the agricultural department, was elected chairman. Following their interesting sessions were the dissemination of much information in regard to arboriculture in the United States, and the inception of village and country societies for the purpose of tree-planting.—*Manhattan.*

200,000 pounds of India rubber were destroyed. The history of localities is very similar. That the were once frequent on

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FOR FEMINE READERS

A Model Royal Housekeeper.

According to M. Victor Tissot, the queen of Saxony is a model housekeeper. She excels in the making of jam, and all the cupboards in the palace are full of confections prepared by her own hands; but unfortunately there are no children there to eat them. In the autumn she spends days together in the kitchen, vested in a cook's apron, making preserves. Like the wife of the Vicar of Wakefield, "for pickling, preserving, and cooking, none can excel her." The queen is of a frugal turn of mind, keeps her own household accounts, which she balances every day, and will not suffer even that two candles should burn where one will suffice.

Gowns and Frocks.

By the way, the fashionable name for ladies' dresses is now "gown" or "frock." Worth no longer fabricates dresses, but frocks and gowns, and the sound falling upon unaccustomed or long-disused ears is quaint and rather pleasant. A famous dressmaker here is making some marvelous "gowns" and "frocks" for Mrs. General U. S. Grant and Mrs. W. Vanderbilt and Christine Nilsson. Patti does not affect American modistes and brings all her dresses along. One of Mrs. Grant's dresses is of rich black silk, with the front breadth embroidered by hand in passion flowers and leaves. The stamens and pistils are in small steel beads, while the flowers are worked with black twist and with raised patterns. The court train is lined with pale pink satin. The corsage is square and the sleeves come to the elbows. With this will be worn as head-dress an aigrette of pale pink feather and a jet buckle mixed with steel.—*New York Letter.*

Fashion Notes.

Spring dresses in velvet combinations frequently have pompon garnitures. A veiling in fine Ottoman ribs is very lovely in combination with taffeta lace. A great deal of gilt thread is found in spring laces, embroideries and braids. Heather in bloom is a favorite garniture for the new Milan straws in champagne. Soft silk with India designs is employed in the spring wraps of Recambier pattern. Silver and gold soutache are used on the spring greens both in the dress and the bonnet. Rubies, cat's-eyes, topaz, bronze and all dark precious stones are used to give Oriental coloring to the cold white diamonds of ear-drops, pendants, brooches and bracelets. New cloth costumes are trimmed with pinked out bands of the same material, self-colored or shaded, as may be preferred, with the edges cut in large round scallops or elongated sharp teeth. The wedding dress of a recent New York bride was trimmed with the Marguerite flower, instead of the conventional orange blossom. Her name being Margaret, the change was deemed admissible, as it was pleasing to the eye. Black or dark brown hats of soft felt are boat shape; a broad galloon is passed around the crown, the turned-up brim is bound with the same and the hat is further trimmed with a small, flat ornament of brilliant plumage placed at one side. Bridesmaids, as well as the bride, now wear veils. Illusion embroidered in a polka-dot design in silks is the favorite material for bridesmaids' veils. Lace, whether it is particularly fine or not, is now preferred to tulle or illusion by the majority of brides. It is generally predicted that long mantles will continue in favor, and for young girls who have hitherto exclusively worn jackets and short wrappings. The transformation of the wrappings into a dress brings with it the combination of plain and figured stuffs. Gloves of dark shades are worn in the day-time and frequently over the sleeves, but with evening toilets, tan, pale yellow, pearl gray, and even white gloves are worn. They reach the elbow if the sleeves are demi-long, and above the elbow with short sleeves. Some new fabrics have been brought out in Paris for evening and visiting toilets. Among them is "taffetas chantilly." The ground of the goods is in such colors as pink, seal, green and cardinal red. On the ground is a peculiar embroidery in relief, in imitation of lace applique. On party dresses showers of single blossoms now take the place of large sprays and festoons of flowers, and these are sown all over the upper skirt, sometimes hanging by their stalks with excellent effect. Such flowers are used as daisies, buttercups, forget-me-nots, blue-bells and tiny rosebuds. Green is the most popular color for spring wear, many of the new cloths, velvets and other fabrics being in the various shades of that hue. An elegant imported visiting toilet is composed of a rich, deep shade of green velvet, combined with a new light tone of green and trimmed with golden-tinted fox fur. **Cleveland, Ohio.** The Daily Anzeiger says: "Chief Superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt, of this city, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-banisher. It cured him of rheumatism." They have counted 319 sorts of insects that eat the leaves or bore into the trunks of trees in Central park, New York city.

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